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Prepared for:  
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# LOW TEMPERATURE MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF A POLYURETHANE FOAM

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, Malcolm Baldrige, Secretary

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS, Ernest Ambler, Director



# Low Temperature Mechanical Properties of a Polyurethane Foam†

J. M. Arvidson and L. L. Sparks

Polyurethane foam, having a density of  $32 \text{ kg/m}^3$ , was tested at 295, 111, 76, and 45 K in helium gas. The material properties reported are Young's modulus, proportional limit, yield strength (at 0.2% offset), tensile, shear, and compressive strengths, and elongation (elastic and plastic). To perform these tests, a unique apparatus was developed. This apparatus permits tension, compression, and shear testing of materials at any temperature ranging from 295 to 4 K. Strain is measured with a concentric, overlapping-cylinder capacitance extensometer that is highly sensitive and linear in output.

Key words: Compressive strength; elongation; foam; insulation; low temperature; mechanical properties; proportional limit; shear strength; tensile strength; yield strength; Young's modulus.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Safe, economical storage and transportation of liquefied gases depend to a large extent on the materials used in capital equipment, i.e., storage facilities, transfer terminals, liquefiers, pipelines, and ships. Thermal insulations constitute a critical link in the materials for use in LNG and LPG oriented energy efforts because of the cryogenic nature of the liquids. Accurate data, predictive capability, and standardized methods and materials will improve the selection and development of insulating materials for these applications. The mechanical properties reported are part of a broader effort to understand and be able to predict the thermal and mechanical behavior of expanded plastics (foams) in cryogenic environments.

The tensile, compressive, and shear properties of polyurethane foam, having a density of  $32 \text{ kg/m}^3$ , were determined using a test fixture developed specifically for this program. This fixture provides the capability of determining the above material properties at any temperature from ambient (295 K) to near 4 K, in a cold helium-gas atmosphere. Tests can also be done in liquids, such as helium (4 K), nitrogen (76 K), and dry ice and alcohol (195 K). The fixture can also be used for tests on materials at the above temperatures while under static pressures ranging from atmospheric to approximately 0.3 MPa (30 psig).

A strain extensometer was developed for use with soft viscoelastic materials. The technique [1] utilizes concentric overlapping cylinders and the change in electrical capacitance to detect specimen strain. This type of extensometer does not attach directly to the specimen so that the effect of instrumentation on the experimental results is minimized. The extensometer works well in cryogenic environments, is accurate, and is linear for large strains [2,3]. The capacitance extensometer system had a linearity range in excess of 2.5 cm (1.0 in) when used with the current foam specimen geometry (5.1 cm diameter by 10.2 cm long). Similar extensometers can be designed for specific sensitivities and extents of linearity [4]. As long as the capacitance extensometer is situated in a stable fluid (i.e., single phase--no boiling) the result is a low-noise, output signal. These sensors function in gases as well as in liquids. The original calibration of the system, for example, could have been performed at room temperature in air. To conduct a test in any other media (e.g., liquid nitrogen) the original calibration need only be corrected for the change in dielectric constant [5].

## 2. MATERIAL CHARACTERIZATION

The material tested in this study is a nominal  $32 \text{ kg/m}^3$  polyurethane foam (PU) designated as GM30. This amorphous, organic polymer is a thermosetting foam. Our supply of this material was obtained from the NBS Office of Standard Reference Materials (OSRM), Washington, D.C. The OSRM distributed this and other expanded plastics for the Products Research Committee [6]. These materials were commercially produced and designated as General Materials.

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Our bulk supply of GM30 was in the form of a 0.1 x 0.2 x 1.8 m slab. The physical tests were conducted on specimens taken from the area indicated in figure 1. The orientation of the elongated cell axis for the material used in the physical properties tests was determined optically from statistical evaluation or microphotographs. The ratios of cell height to cell width for the principal orthogonal planes of the physical test specimens were:  $x/y = 1.33 \pm 0.24$ ,  $z/x = 1.02 \pm 0.18$ ,  $z/y = 1.40 \pm 0.26$ . The uncertainties given represent estimates of one standard deviation. The cell orientation relative to the orthogonal axes of the bulk slab are shown in figure 2.

The chemical formula of the polyurethane resin is  $C_{10.47}H_{11.99}O_{2.38}N$ . The cellular gas content, although of secondary importance to the properties being reported here, was found by mass spectrography to be (in mole percent):  $CCl_3F$ , 71.2%;  $N_2$ , 6.1%;  $O_2$ , 21.8%;  $A$ ,  $CO_2$ ,  $CO$  and  $F$ , 1%. The cellular gas pressure was approximately 66 kPa (0.65 atm). The apparent density of the resin-gas composite was found to be  $32.4 \pm 0.5 \text{ kg/m}^3$  at ambient temperature and humidity. Conditioning at 23°C and 50% relative humidity caused an estimated 2.7% volume increase and a resulting density of  $31.7 \text{ kg/m}^3$ .

### 3. SPECIMENS

The tensile specimens were rods 9.9 cm long and 2.9 cm in diameter. For the determination of ultimate strength, a reduced section specimen was used. The gage length was approximately 5.1 cm and 1.9 cm in diameter. All tensile specimens were epoxied to threaded polycarbonate grips. The reduced section geometry forced fracture to occur within the gage length, thereby eliminating premature failure at the grip ends due to biaxial stresses. All other mechanical properties, such as Young's modulus, proportional limit, and yield stress, were derived using the rod geometry.

The compression specimens were 2.54 cm long and 2.9 cm in diameter.

Shear specimens were approximately 1.9 cm x 2.54 cm x 0.4 cm. These specimens were epoxied to flat plates and each plate was attached to a pull-rod. An aluminum cylinder was slipped over the specimen and plates to help maintain alignment during testing and to minimize induced torque.

### 5. RESULTS

The results are presented in tables 1 through 3 and in figures 1 through 7. The error bars on the figures show the data spread from repeated tests. Scatter is typically higher for compression and shear tests than for tensile tests, since the former tests are more sensitive to misalignment. Two orientations, longitudinal and transverse, are designated in the data. These orientations are relative to the axes of the bulk supply, not the true cell orientation.

As shown in the figures, Young's modulus, proportional limit, yield strength, ultimate strength, and shear strength increase as temperature is lowered from 295 to 76 K. The longitudinal specimens are, in general, stronger and stiffer than those tested in the transverse direction (figs. 1, 2, and 4). An exception to this is seen in the compressive yield strength (fig. 5) where the longitudinal and transverse curves cross between 76 and 111 K. Tensile strain decreases with temperature (fig. 3); the material is completely brittle for temperatures below 111 K. Figure 6 indicates a significant deformation capability in compression at low temperatures. The apparent plastic strain is probably caused by a collapse of the cell structure. The polyurethane resin is actually brittle at cryogenic temperatures and cannot exhibit true plastic deformation.

### 6. DISCUSSION

In many respects the polyurethane foam behavior is typical of polymers in general. Expected behavior for a temperature reduction from 295 K to 76 K includes large mechanical property changes such as complete loss of ductility and doubling of Young's modulus in tension. Longitudinal shear strength and longitudinal Young's modulus in compression exhibit a maximum between 76 and 295 K. The cause of this behavior is not known at the present time.



Sectioning after testing revealed that cell orientation varied somewhat from the orientation of the mold axes. It is generally thought that foam specimens from the center of a large billet have uniform cells oriented with respect to the vertical. But this is not true in the case of foams formed on a continuous or bun-line production facility. The cell orientation reflects the movement of the foaming resin. Cells in the x-z plane of the material reported here have nearly a 45° inclination to the x-axis (fig. 2), whereas in the y-z plane there is no inclination from the z-axis. Future tests will include measurement of physical properties perpendicular and parallel to the cell axes, rather than the mold axes as reported in this study.

Specimens tested in liquid nitrogen appeared to have slightly lower shear strength values than those tested at the same temperature in cold helium gas. This may be an indication of environmental sensitivity. Nitrogen at low temperatures is deleterious to a number of other polymeric materials. Thermoplastics have exhibited crazing or reduced fracture strengths, or both when tensile tested in cold liquid or gaseous nitrogen, as compared with vacuum or helium environments [8]. Environmental effects must ultimately be taken into account in design applications.

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Table 1. Summary of tensile test results for a 32 kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
polyurethane foam (average values).

Material Property	Specimen Orientation*	295 K	111 K	76 K	45 K
Young's Modulus MPa (psi)	L T	13.61 (1,980) 7.26 (1,050)	24.41 (3,540) 12.81 (1,860)	26.37 (3,820) 14.27 (2,070)	26.95 (3,910) -
Proportional Limit, MPa (psi)	L T	0.166 (23.91) 0.077 (11.17)	- -	- -	- -
Yield Strength (0.2% Offset), MPa (psi)	L T	0.265 (38.46) 0.130 (18.93)	- -	- -	- -
Ultimate Ten- sile Strength, Mpa (psi)	L T	0.458 (66.43) 0.365 (52.85)	0.491 (71.23) 0.368 (53.43)	0.490 (71.08) 0.386 (55.93)	- -
Elongation %					
Elastic	L	3.1	2.0	2.0	-
Plastic		2.5	0	0	-
Total		5.6	2.0	2.0	-
Elastic	T	5.0	2.9	2.7	-
Plastic		10.6	0	0	-
Total		15.6	2.9	2.7	-

\*L: longitudinal; T: transverse



Table 2. Summary of compression test results for a 32 kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
polyurethane foam (average values).

Material Property	Specimen Orientation	295 K	111 K	76 K
Young's Modulus MPa (psi)	L T	8.48 (1,230) 6.03 ( 880)	14.88 (2,160) 6.69 ( 970)	13.26 (1,920) 6.40 ( 930)
Proportional Limit, MPa (psi)	L T	0.067 ( 9.70) 0.073 (10.63)	0.079 (11.47) 0.150 (21.75)	0.152 (22.03) 0.118 (17.14)
Yield Strength (0.2% Offset), MPa (psi)	L T	0.114 (16.57) 0.109 (15.80)	0.146 (21.15) 0.179 (26.04)	0.204 (29.60) 0.172 (24.98)
Maximum Compressive Strength, Mpa (psi)	L T	0.287 (41.62) 0.218 (31.60)	0.311 (45.12) 0.247 (35.91)	0.338 (49.02) 0.227 (32.93)
Elongation %				
Elastic	L	3.3	1.9	2.5
Plastic		4.4	12.4	9.4
Total		7.7	14.3	11.9
Elastic	T	3.0	3.4	3.3
Plastic		5.4	10.5	15.2
Total		8.4	13.9	18.5

Table 3. Summary of shear test results for a 32 kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
polyurethane foam (average values).

Test Temperature, K	Specimen Orientation	Shear Strength	
		MPa	psi
295	L	0.217	31.47
	T	0.217	31.43
111	L	0.266	38.62
	T	0.219	31.74
76	L	0.242	35.14
	T	0.225	32.65
76*	L	0.241	34.95
	T	0.216	31.39

\*Test conducted in LN<sub>2</sub>

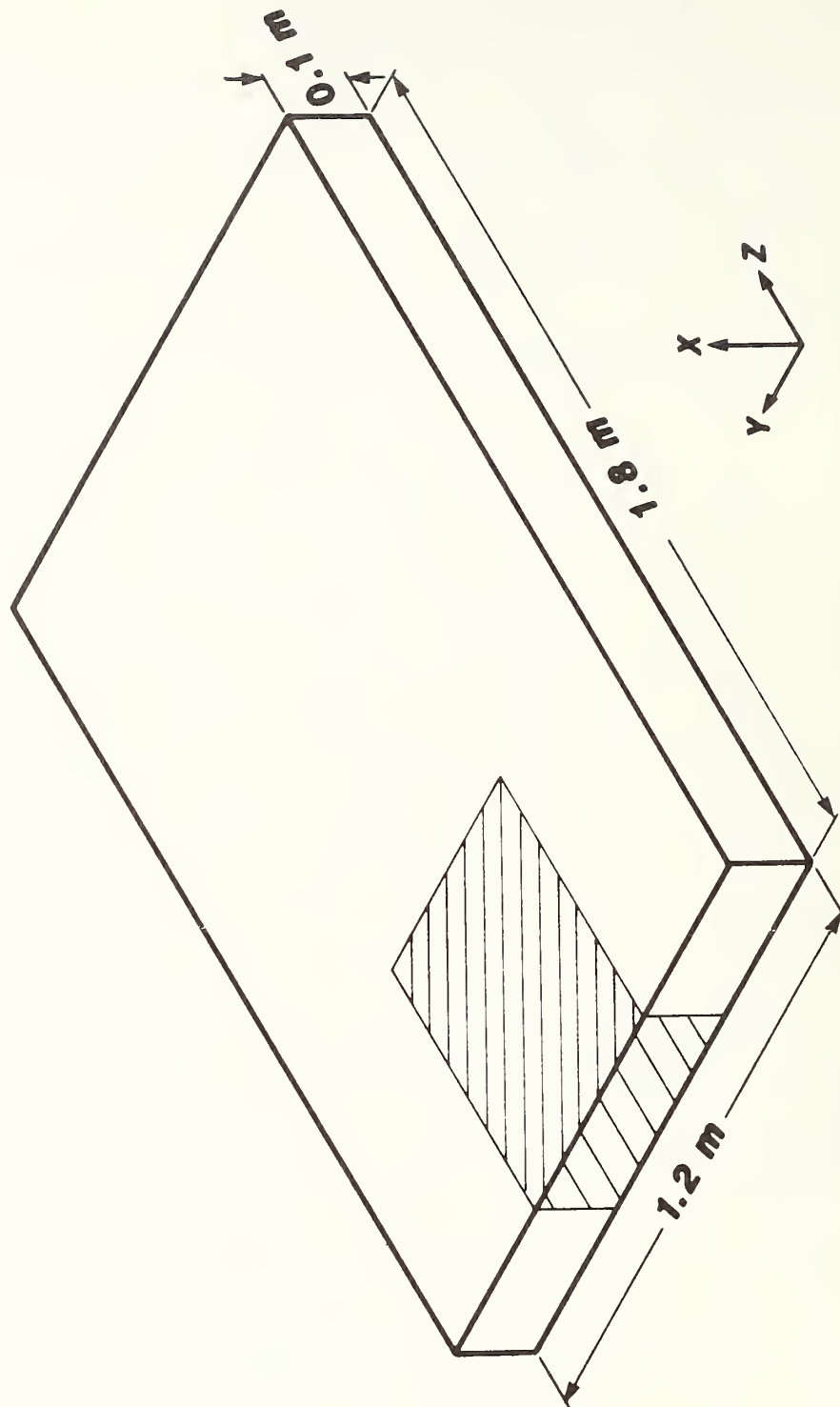


Figure 1. Bulk supply of the bun-line produced,  $32 \text{ kg/m}^3$  polyurethane foam. Material used in the mechanical property tests is indicated by the shaded area.

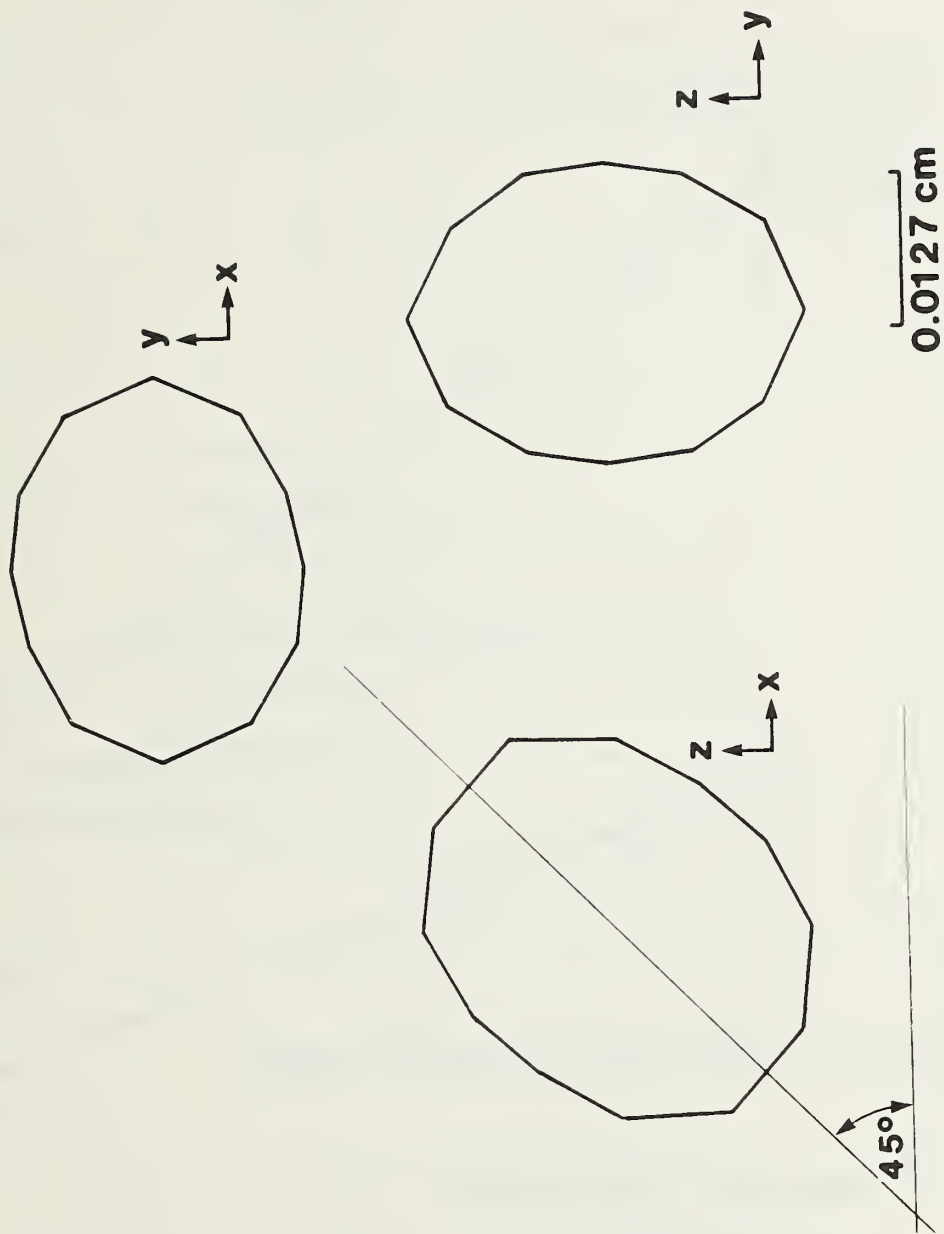


Figure 2. Cell orientation relative to the major coordinate axes of the bulk supply of  $32 \text{ kg/m}^3$  polyurethane foam. The straight line segments do not represent the actual cell shape but are rather artifacts of the statistical evaluation of microphotographs of the test material.

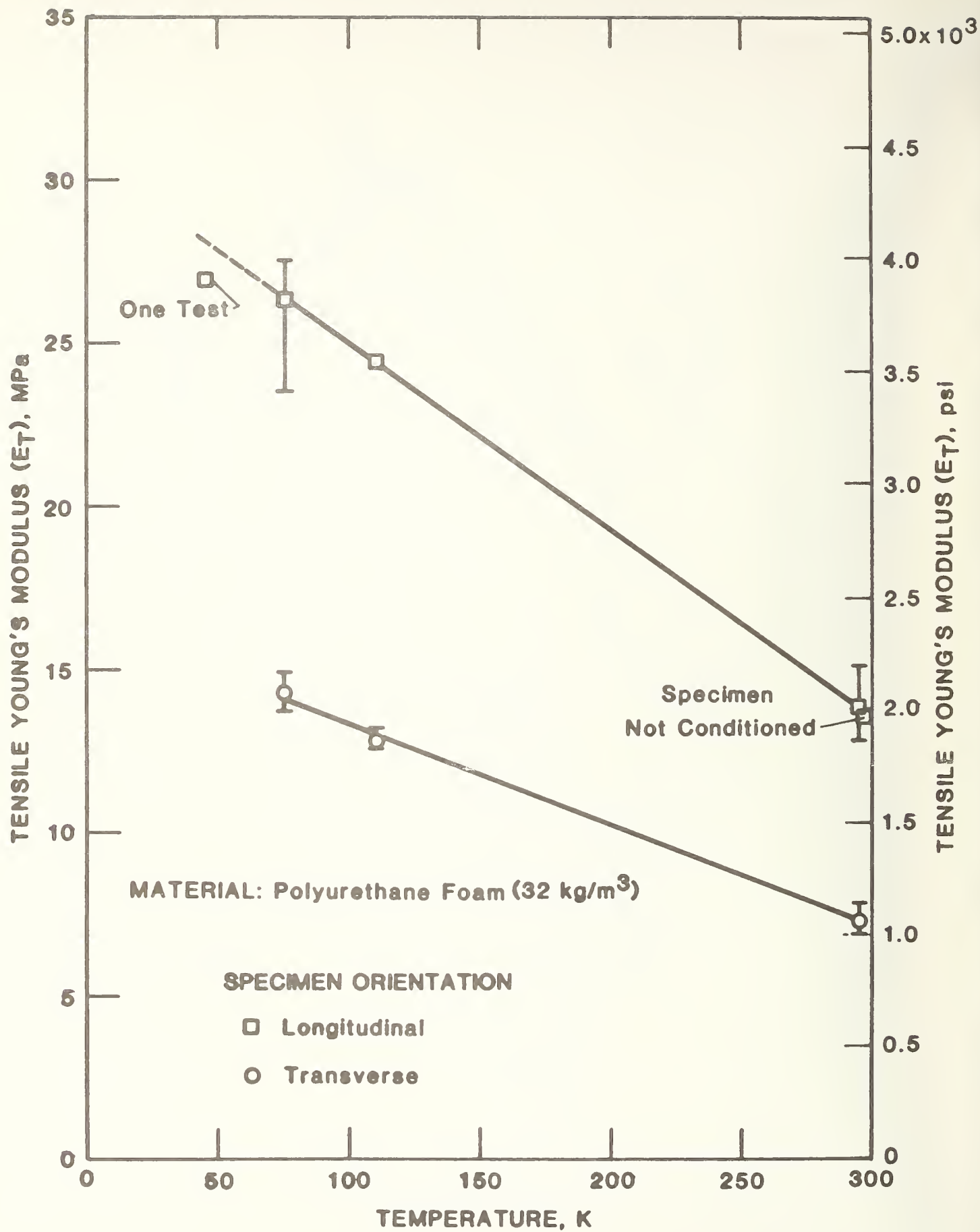


Figure 3. Tensile Young's modulus versus temperature.

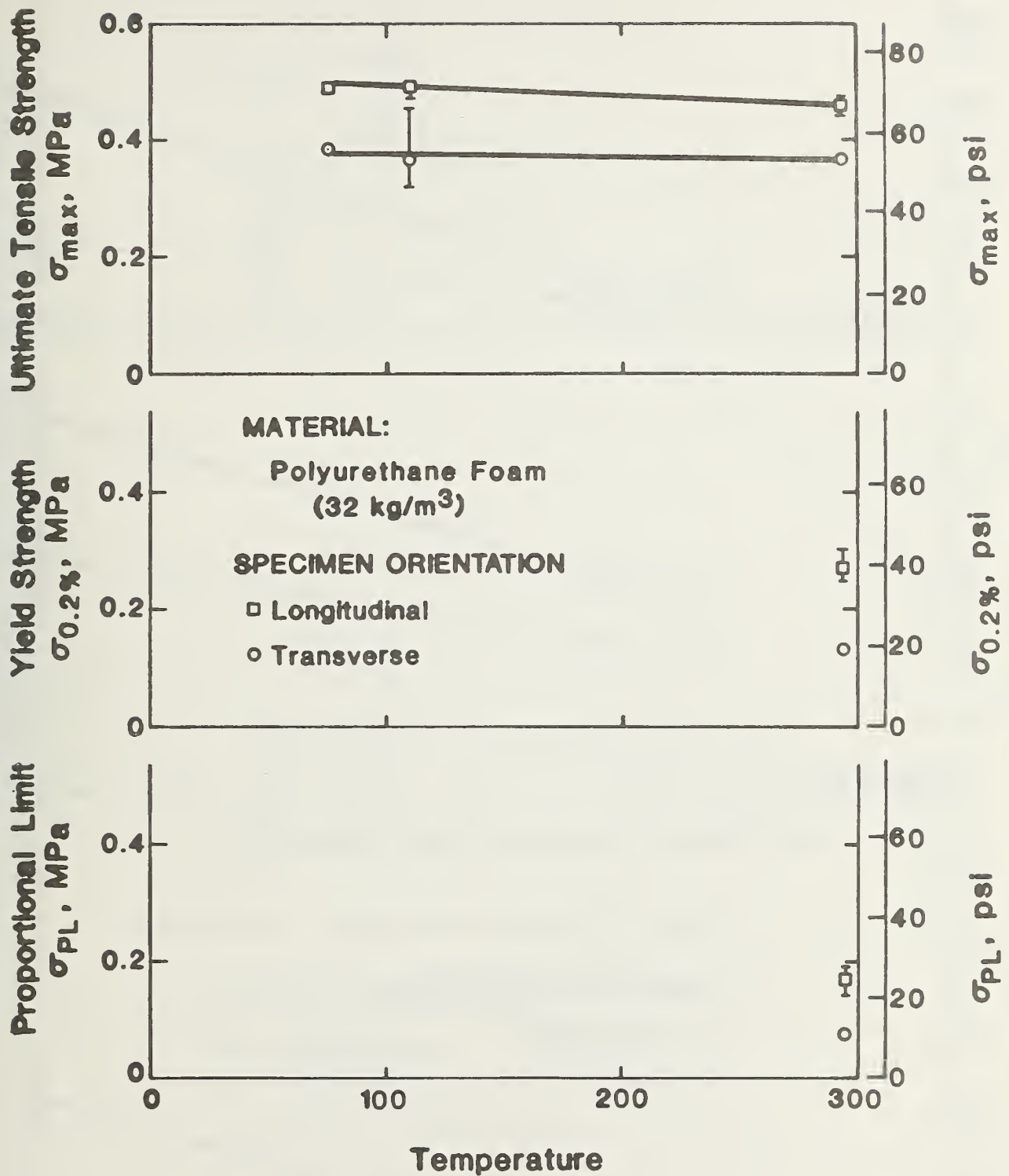


Figure 4. Tensile test results: proportional limit, yield strength, and ultimate strength versus temperature.

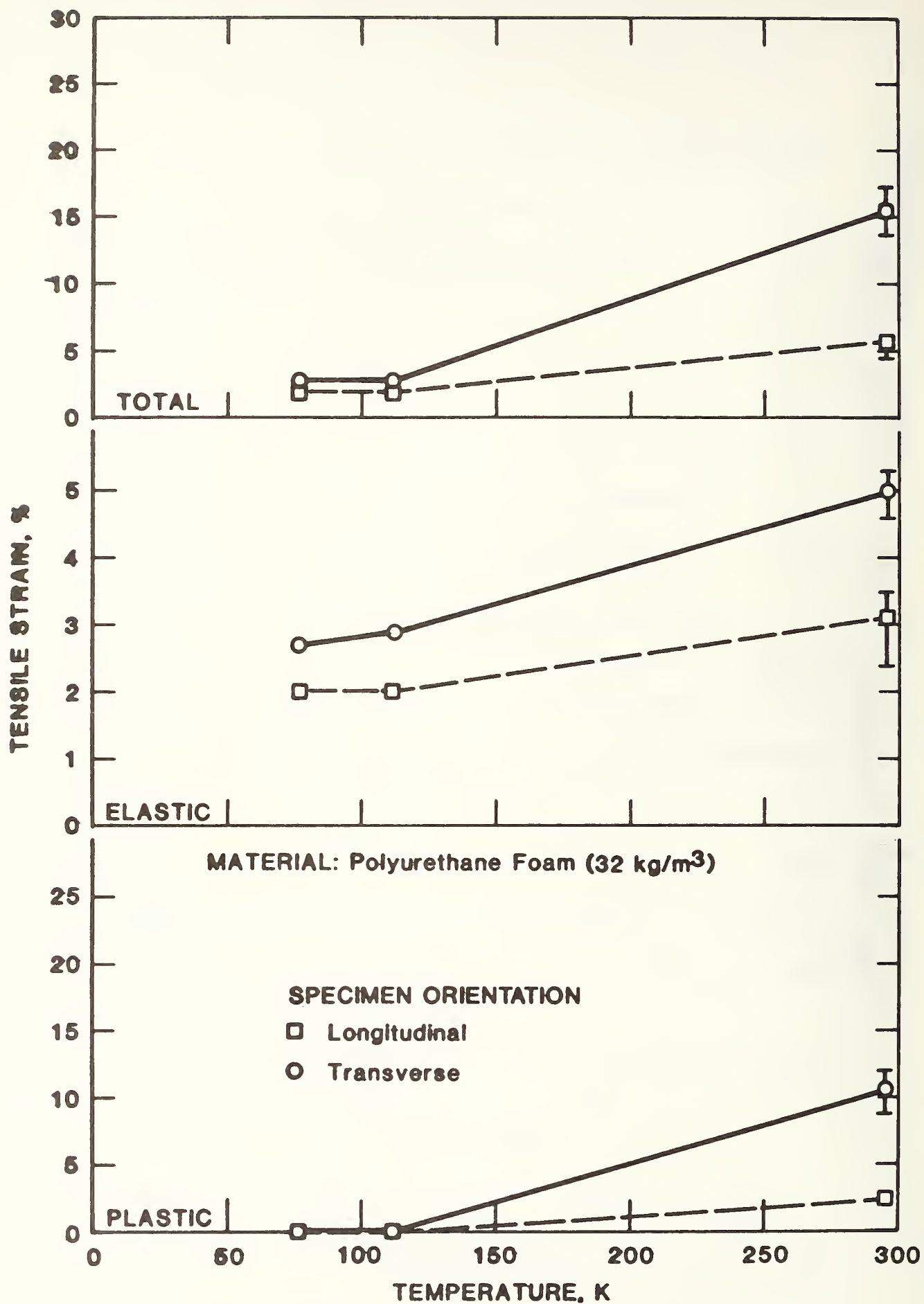


Figure 5. Tensile strain versus temperature.



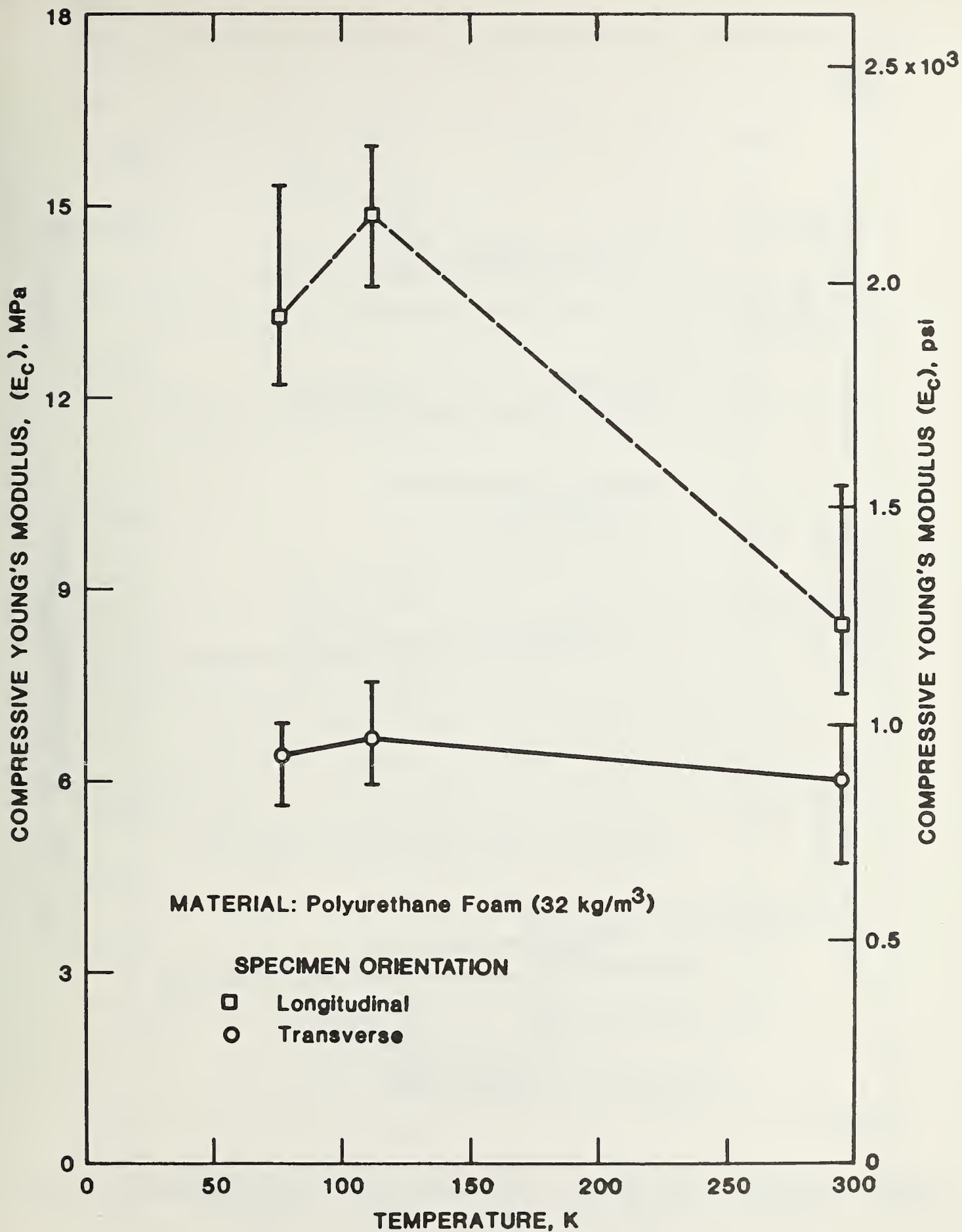


Figure 6. Compressive Young's modulus versus temperature.

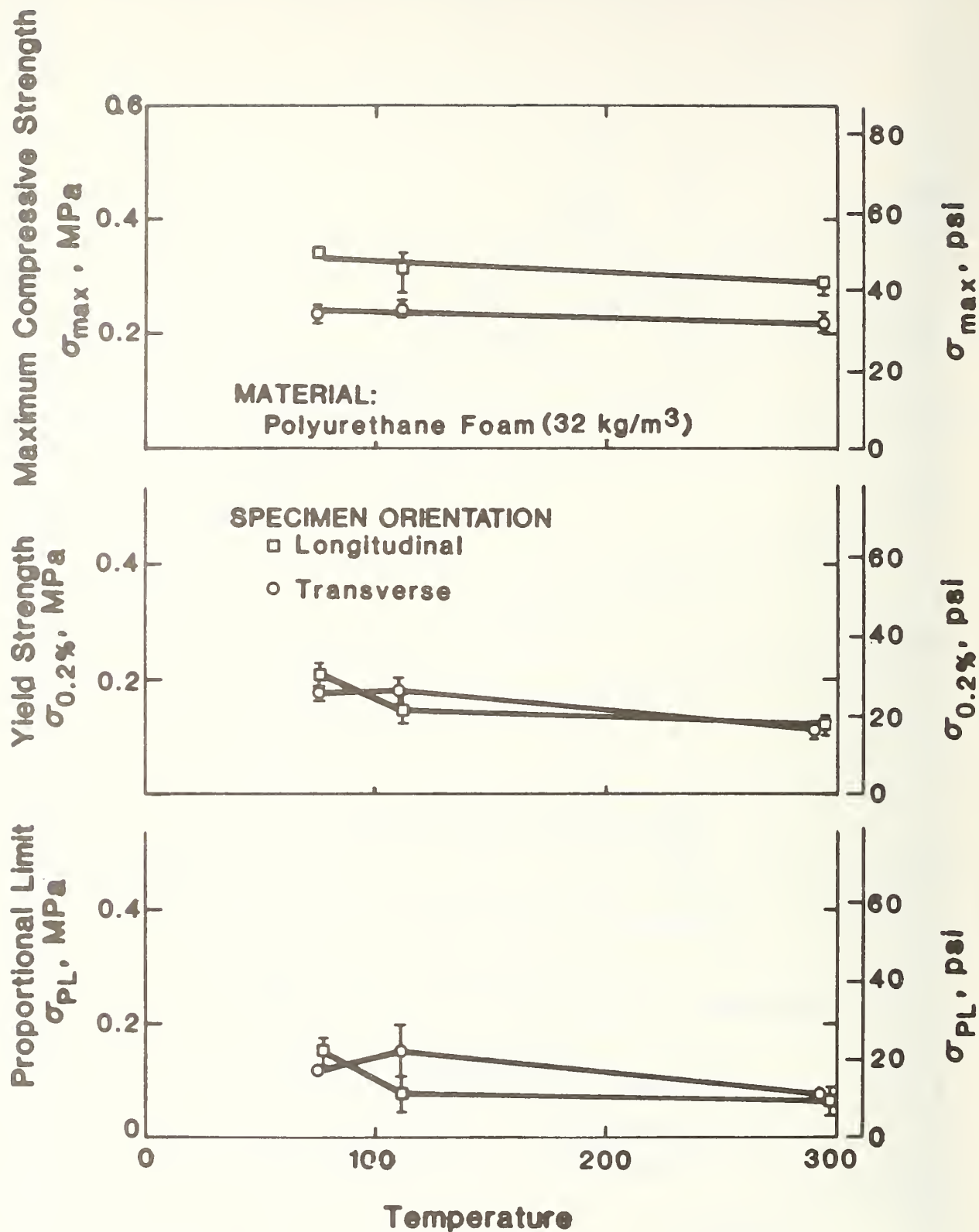


Figure 7. Compression test results: proportional limit, yield strength, and maximum compressive strength versus temperature.

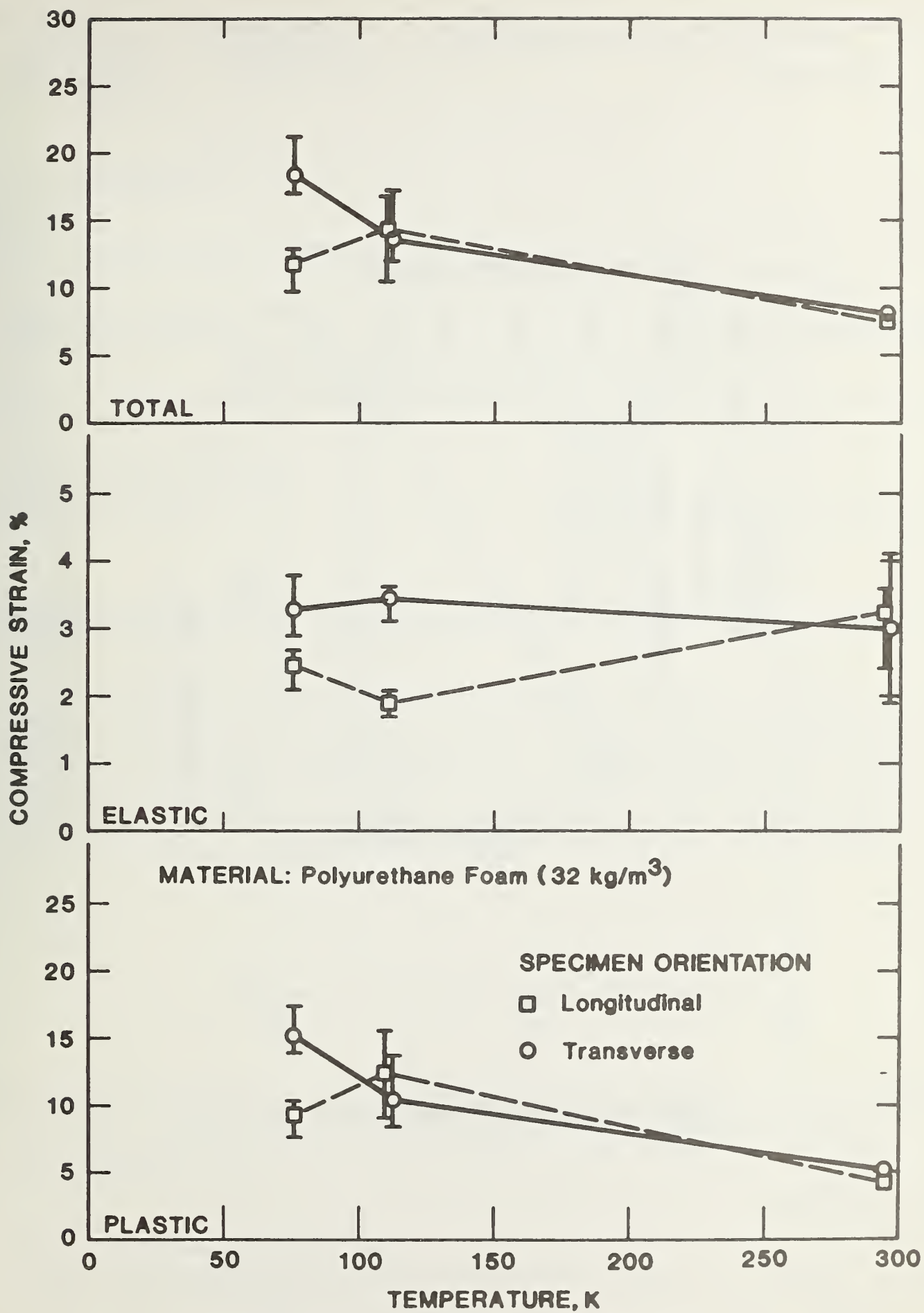


Figure 8. Compressive strain versus temperature.

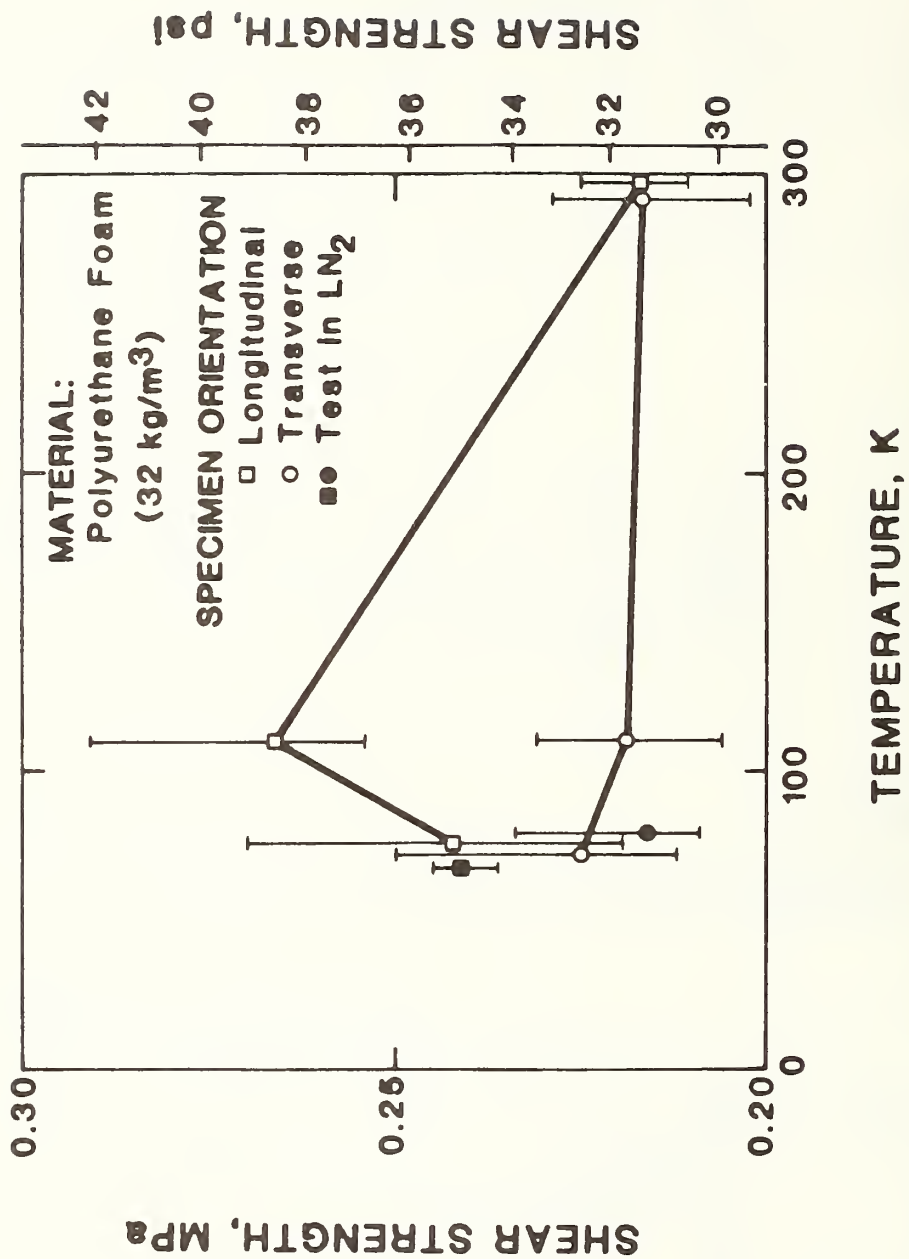


Figure 9. Shear strength versus temperature.

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11. ABSTRACT (A 200-word or less factual summary of most significant information. If document includes a significant bibliography or literature survey, mention it here)  <p>Polyurethane foam, having a density of <math>32 \text{ kg/m}^3</math>, was tested at 295, 111, 76, and 45 K in helium gas. The material properties reported are Young's modulus, proportional limit, yield strength (at 0.2% offset), tensile, shear, and compressive strengths, and elongation (elastic and plastic). To perform these tests, a unique apparatus was developed. This apparatus permits tension, compression, and shear testing of materials at any temperature ranging from 295 to 4 K. Strain is measured with a concentric, overlapping-cylinder capacitance extensometer that is highly sensitive and linear in output.</p>			
12. KEY WORDS (Six to twelve entries; alphabetical order; capitalize only proper names; and separate key words by semicolons) Compressive strength; elongation; foam; insulation; low temperature; mechanical properties; proportional limit; shear strength; tensile strength; yield strength; Young's modulus.			
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